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Correspondence Between Gov. Vance and the Authorities at Richmond.--Continued.

Among other letters we re-publish Gov. Vance's protest against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This letter shows that no man could have guarded the liberty and honor of North Carolina with more zeal than Gov. Vance. As early as February 9th, he protested, with manly earnestness, against the act of suspension, and repelled, with indignation, the idea that such a law was needed for this State:

GOV. VANCE FAVORS NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1863.

His Excellency, PRESIDENT DAVIS—

MY DEAR SIR: After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this cause that if fair terms are rejected, it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the Government. And, although our position is well known, as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotiations. In doing so we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of our responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the humblest of our citizens—who sometimes forget the actual situation—that the Government is tender of their lives and happiness, and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one moment. Though statesmen might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strengthened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms. The *effort* to obtain peace is the principal matter.

Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion.

Very respectfully yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS' REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 8th, 1864.

* * * * * * *

Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer would be sent. No answer has ever been received. The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to ensure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them. He was stopped before he ever reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington. To attempt again (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us) to send Commissioners or Agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightest chance of being listend to.

No true citizen, no man who has our cause at heart can desire this, and the good people of North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an attempt, if aware of all the facts. So far from removing 'sources of discontent," such a course would receive, as it would merit, the condemnation of those true patriots who have given their blood and their treasure to maintain the freedom, equality and independence, which descended from the immortal heroes of King's Mountain and other battle fields of the revolution. If, then, these proposals cannot be made through envoys, because the enemy would not receive them how is it possible to communicate our desire for peace, otherwise than by the public announcements continued in almost every message I ever sent to Congress?

I cannot recall at this time one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was peace, and the only terms which formed a *sine qua non*, were precisely those that you suggested, namely, "a demand only to be let alone." But suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners with the government of President Lincoln, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all admissible? Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming in point of fact the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept, or to enter into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow-citizens to such a degraded condition, in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the common doom, may be true. But I do not believe that the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself. I cannot conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the fields of battle, (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been deceived by anything to which you refer in "the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives." I have seen no action of that House that does not indicate by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms to the South, except absolute, unconditional subjugation or extermination. But if it were otherwise, how are we to treat with the House of Representatives? It is with Lincoln alone that we ever could confer, and his own partisans at the north avow unequivocally that his purpose in his message and proclamation was to shut out all hope that he would *ever* treat with us on *any* terms. If we will break up our government, dissolve the Confederacy, disband our armies, emancipate our slaves, take an oath of allegiance, binding ourselves to obedience to him and of disloyalty to our own States, he proposes to pardon us and not to plunder us of anything more than the property already stolen from us, and such slaves as still remain. In order to render his proposal, so insulting as to secure their rejection, he joins to them a promise to support with his army one tenth of the people of any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other nine-tenths, thus seeking to sow disorder and suspicion among the people of the several States, and to excite them to civil war in furtherance of his ends. I know well it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the government at Washington. Your own well known devotion to the great clause of liberty and independence, to which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of abject submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which he is waging.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

GOV. VANCE'S PROTEST AGAINST THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS—

MY DEAR SIR:—Since receiving your letter of the 8th ult., to which it was my intention to have replied before this, reports have reached me from Richmond, which, if true, would render my reply unnecessary. I hear, with deep regret, that a bill is certainly expected to pass the Congress, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will immediately be made in North Carolina. Of course, if Congress and your Excellency be resolved upon this as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be a mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. And yet I should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences which I fear will follow, did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many I have already spoken. If the bill referred to, about which I can form no opinion until I see it, be strictly within the limits of the Constitution, I imagine the people of this State will submit to it—so great is their regard for law. If it is adjudged, on the contrary, to be in violation of that instrument and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the powers with which it did invest you. Be content to try at least for a while, the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshippers of the common law throughout the world, by hurling freemen into sheriffless dungeons for opinion sake. I do not speak this factiously, or by way of a flourish. Nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer, and a Christian statesman, you could feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am on the contrary convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performances of her obligations to her Confederates. The misfortune of this belief is yours, the shame will light upon those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast *them* off. If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence, I do not despair of an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people at the ballot box.—Hundreds of good and true men now acting with, and possessing the confidence of the party called Conservatisms, are at work against the dangerous movements for a Convention; and whilst civil law remains intact will work zealously and with heart. I expect myself to take the field as soon as the properties of my position will allow me, and shall exert every effort to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion. Never, yet, sir, have the people of North Carolina refused to listen to their public men if they show right and reason on their side.—I do not fear to trust the issue now to these potent weapons in the hands of such men as will wield them next summer. I do fear to trust bayonets and dungeons. I endeavored soon after my accession to the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina, to make you aware of both the fact of disaffection in this State and the cause of it. In addition to the many letters to you, I have twice visited Richmond, expressly to give you information on this point. The truth is, as I have often said before, that the great body of our people have been *suspected* by their government, perhaps because of the reluctance with which they gave up the old Union, and I know you will pardon me for saying that the consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened, by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-secessionist from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army, which many of them had won with their blood. Was this suspicion just? And was there sufficient effort made to disprove that it existed, if it really did not exist in Richmond? Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in, but where and when have our people failed you in battle, or withheld either their blood or their vast resources? To what exaction have they not submitted, what draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, has only been exceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest, and filled to overflowing with all the petty measures of small minds dressed in a little brief authority.

The files of my office are piled up with the unavailing complaints of outraged citizens, to whom redress is impossible. Yet they have submitted, and so far performed with honor, their duty to their country, though the voice of their very natural murmurs is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances the insolence of office, under which our people use heart and patience. Even if I did, I cannot forget that it is *my country* that I am serving, not the rulers of that country. I make no threat, I desire only with singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart, to speak those words of soberness and truth, which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country.

Those words I now believe to be the advice hercin given, to refrain from exercising the extraordinary powers about to be given you by the Congress, at least until the last hope of moral influence being sufficient, is extinct. Though you expressed a fear in your last letter that my continued efforts to conciliate were injudicious, I cannot yet see just cause for abandoning it. Perhaps I am unduly biased in my judgement concerning a people whom I love, and to whom I owe so much. Though I trust not. Our success depends not on the numbers engaged to support our cause, but upon the zeal and affection. Hence I have every hope in persuading, not one *forcing* the sympathies of an unwilling people. The Legislature of this State meets next May. Two-thirds are required by our Constitution to call a Convention. This number cannot be obtained, a bare majority vote for submitting the proposition, will, in my opinion, be impossible. Under no circumstances can a Convention be assembled in North Carolina during the present year, in my judgment, and during next summer the approaching State elections will afford an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all the issues, the result of which I do not fear, if left to ourselves. If there be a people on earth given to be sober second thought, ameanable to reason and regardful of their plighted honor, I believe that I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOV VANCE AND THE STATE RESERVES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 16, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*—

DEAR SIR: Permit me to express the hope that you will suspend, for the present at least, the enrollment and conscription of the State reserves in North Carolina from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 50 years.

Their enrolment now, with the present prospect of their being called to the field from their crops, causes the most general consternation and gloom. I have no hesitation in assuring you that the partial obstruction even of these men from their crops, at any time between this and August, would be followed by the most distressing consequences.

In addition to these considerations I beg leave to remind you that the authorities of this State would be left powerless, without the shadow of a militia organization, to enforce obedience to law. Having no second class militia, as most of the States have, I presume it cannot be the intention of the Confederate government to reduce a sovereign State to this dangerous and humiliating condition. Such a course would be utterly at war with the genius of our new government, and repugnant to all the professions of the administration.

Our Legislature will convene again in the latter part of May, when I have no doubt steps will be taken to provide such a militia force as the exhaustion of the country will allow. Till that time I insist that you will leave the present organization untouched.

In the meantime the Home Guards now thoroughly organized and pretty well officered, are entirely at your service, in case of emergency.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed:) Z. B. VANCE.

The letter about desolations in Wilkes was published in the *Conservative* of the 18th June.

GOV. VANCE'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE FARMERS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 8, 1863.

HON. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War—Richmond, Va

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to suggest, respectfully, the propriety of permitting the great number of detailed soldiers in this State, at work for Government, to repair to their homes for two or three weeks during harvest.

The crop is very large and promising indeed, and the labor to save it very limited. These detailed men could render invaluable service in the fields, and I hope this labor could be spared a few weeks without detriment to the public interest.

Please consider of it.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOV. VANCE TO HON. THOS. BRAGG, C. S. COMMISSIONER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 15th, 1864.

HON. THOMAS BRAGG, *C. S. Commissioner*—

DEAR SIR: His Excellency, Gov. Vance, has received information that there is a number of citizens under arrest at Kinston. He directs me to call your attention to the fact, and respectfully to request that you will investigate the cause of their detention, and give them a speedy trial, so that, if innocent of any offence, they may be discharged.

Yours very respectfully,
DAVID A. BARNES,
Aid-de-camp to the Governor.

GOV. VANCE TO HON. E. G. READE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 11th, 1864.

HON. E. G. READE, *Roxboro', N. C.*—

MY DEAR SIR: I enclose you herewith a commission as Senator from North Carolina to the Confederate States Congress, for the remainder of the unexpired term of the Hon. Geo. Davis. I trust you will accept it and proceed at once to Richmond.—The term is short, it is true, but yet I regard it of importance that we should be represented at such a crisis as this, and perhaps one calm voice amid the reckless and desperate legislation of the day might be heard warning and expostulating.

Very truly yours,
Z. B VANCE.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

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Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOVD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

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For circulars and information, apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 19—3m. Superintendent.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864. [No. 62.

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53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrell,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hall,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		P H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 49th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 35d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj	C W Broadfoot.
2d " "	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d " "	"	—— Hooks.
4th " "	"	J. M. Reece.
5th " "	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th " "	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th " "	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 4, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

High Point,	Wednesday,	July,	6th.
Salem,	Thursday,	"	7th.
Yadkinville,	Friday,	"	8th.
Trap Hill,	Saturday,	"	9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	"	11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	"	12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	"	14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Holden's Opinion of Gov. Vance.

To-day we publish extracts from the files of the Raleigh *Standard*, covering almost the entire period from the time Gov. Vance was inaugurated up to the time of Holden's declaring himself a candidate. It will be seen from these exhibits what Holden's opinion of Gov. Vance was before he became a slave to his ambition. It will appear that long after Vance's sentiments in opposition to a Convention were known, Holden pronounced him an excellent Governor, and urged the Conservatives not to lose confidence in and desert their Governor on account of this opposition.

HOLDEN SPREADS HIMSELF FOR VANCE.

Holden raises Vance's standard, and says, "we hoist to-day the name of the patriot, soldier and statesman, Col. Z. B. Vance, for Governor.

* * * "We need just such a man at this time. * * He is a man of sound judgment and energy, and decision of character.

Col. Vance, in common with a large majority of our people, labored to save the old government as long as it was possible to do so. But when the proclamation of Lincoln was issued * * Col. Vance volunteered as a private, was elected Captain. * * He was subsequently elected Colonel of the 26th regiment, and at the head of that gallant body of men participated actively in the battle of Newbern. —*Standard* June 4th, 1862.

HOLDEN ANNOUNCES THAT HE AND VANCE DIFFERS ABOUT THE MODE OF GETTING PEACE BUT STILL HE IS A VANCE MAN.

"It is due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the *Standard*, that we should state that he does not agree with us in our views on the subject of peace. He is as we are anxious to see an honorable peace established at as early a day as possible; but he regards peace movements among ourselves, with no overtures of the kind from the north, as premature and injudicious. That he is honest and patriotic in these views, we have no doubt. Our views are well known to our readers We believe that mere fighting will not bring peace.

These views of ours may be erroneous, but they are honestly entertained. They do not separate us from Gov. Vance, for both of us hold that we cannot cease to fight as long as we are invaded. * * * Gov. Vance and the editor of the *Standard* are still on friendly terms, personally and politically; and we see no reason why we should not remain so."—*Standard, July 29th*, 1863.

Afterwards Mr. Holden charged that an effort was being made in the army and by the administration to "beat Gov. Vance," and he said:

"We do not believe these machinations against Gov. Vance will succeed. We believe he will stand by his friends. He has never yet proved false to his friends."—*Standard, August* 19, 1863.

Still later—"The *Observer* charges that 'the *Standard* and its party,' expect 'to put up a candidate against Gov. Vance next summer.' * * We deny the charge and call for the proof. * * We are a friend of Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so while he adheres to Conservative principles; and how could we, under such circumstances, go about to 'put up' a candidate against him next summer?—*Standard, November* 25, 1863.

HOLDEN STILL FOR VANCE.

"This whole movement on the part of certain officers is selfish and political. In the language of an officer of the 6th State Troops, 'the whole is to be aimed at the *Standard*, and the design is to beat Gov Vance next year, and carry the Legislature.'" —*Standard, August* 18, 1863.

HOLDEN SAYS VANCE WILL NOT DESERT THE CONSERVATIVES.

"We do not believe these machinations against Gov. Vance will succeed. We believe he will stand by his friends. He has never yet proved false to his pledges or his friends, and we believe he will maintain his record in this respect, and his own high integrity against all the selfish and seductive influences, which may be brought to bear upon him."

He therefore admits that *Vance's opposition to the Convention was no proof of his being false to his pledges or his party.* What has the Governor done since?——*Standard, August* 1, 1863.

HOLDEN SAYS GOV. VANCE'S VIEWS ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION OUGHT NOT TO CAUSE CONSERVATIVES TO DESERT HIM.

"The *Standard* has uniformly supported the administration of Gov. Vance; and no difference is known to exist between that functionary and the *Standard*, except as to the best means of obtaining peace. Surely this difference cannot be a material one. Surely it cannot justify a disorganization of the Conservative party or anything like an alliance of an offensive character towards that party of a portion of those who elected Gov. Vance and his political opponents," &c.

HOLDEN SAYS VANCE IS A SWORN OFFICER AND MUST EXECUTE THE LAWS—CONSCRIPT, HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION, AND ALL.—THE BEST GOVERNOR THE STATE EVER HAD!

'No Governor of this State since the times that tried men's souls in the old revolution, has had graver or more perplexing responsibilities on his shoulders than Gov. Vance. It is simply impossible for him so to act as to please every one. It should constantly be borne in mind that he is a sworn officer, and that his oath bindo him to see that the Confederate laws are enforced. If he has not obtained from the State all that was justly due her, it must be remembered that he has to deal with a stubborn and perverse administration at Richmond, etc.'—*Standard Oct.* 7, 1863.

HOLDEN ENDORSES VANCE'S PROCLAMATION AND PRAISES THE GOVERNOR.—VANCE ALL RIGHT ON HABEAS CORPUS AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"We are gratified to observe the emphatic and solemn manner in which Gov. Vance re-asserts those great principles of public liberty which are the birthright of our people. He declares that the inalienable and inviolable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good together with its necessary concomitants, that *freedom of speech and of the press are secured* to our people by the most sacred compacts, and this right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good 'shall *never find a disturber*" in him. This declaration is worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a free State, and we trust it will be maintained at all hazards. If Gov. Vance had been defeated in 1862, civil liberty in this State would long since have been trampled down, and Bastiles filled with victims suffering for opinion's sake, who would have been established in every county. The military power would have triumphed over civil law, and the arms of our soldiers would if possible have been turned against their own country-men. When we review the history of the last two years, and see what our people have escaped by the defeat of the Destructive candidate for Governor and the election of Governor Vance, we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the suffrages of the soldiers and the people in August 1862, which rescued liberty in this State from the grasp of military power, and secured to the people the practical exercise of the right of free thought and free expression."—*Standard, Oct.* 7, 1863.

The above eloquent eulogy of Gov. Vance was written at the time Holden's press was mobbed. It was the truthful expression of a grateful heart. Alas! how changed since ambition entered his soul.

HOLDEN COUNSELS SUBMISSION TO LAW TILL REPEALED—GOOD VANCE DOCTRINE.

"We unite with the Governor in the earnest appeal which he makes for unity and harmony among our people. * * Let us with one purpose rally around the common flag. Let us submit to all laws whether acceptable or odious, until they are repealed by the same power which enacted them. Let us remember that anarchy and bloodshed begin when the law is disregarded and trampled upon, and let us also bear in mind, as Conservatives and friends of liberty, that the *administration* is not the *government*, and that in opposing the former and endeavoring to reform it, we are really proving ourselves the best friends of the latter."—*Standard, October* 7, 1863.

Why can't a man who can write such good reason stick to it?

HOLDEN THINKS VANCE SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED NOTWITHSTANDING HE DID NOT APPROVE OF SOME OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE PEACE MEETINGS.

"It has also been charged that I got up the public meetings in this State in order to detach Gov. Vance from his Conservative friends, and defeat his re-election for a second term. This is utterly untrue. * * * My only wish in regard to Gov. Vance is that he may retire after his *second* term, with the confidence of his friends and the plaudits of his country."—*Standard, Oct.* 7, 1863.

HOLDEN'S HEART WARMS TO VANCE.

I now tell the people, I have confidence in Gov. Vance. I believe he is doing the best he can under the circumstances.—*Standard, Oct.* 7, 1863.

HOLDEN THINKS CONSERVATIVES OUGHT NOT TO DESERT HIM BECAUSE DESTRUCTIVES SUPPORT HIM.

"If his enemies praise him he cannot help it; and as long as his friends are satisfied with him, they should regard this praise, as the moralist regards hypocricy, as 'the tribute which vice pays to virtue.'"—*Standard, Oct.* 7, 1863.

Cargo Sale in Wilmington.

The Cargo sale, (by M. Cronly, Auctioneer,) that was to have taken place in Wilmington on the 30th ult., has been postponed until Wednesday, July 20th, inst. The goods to be sold comprise the entire cargoes of the steamships BADGER and LUCY, with large consignments from a number of other vessels. See advertisement in this paper.

Sick and Wounded Kentuckians.

Walter Scott uttered a thrilling truth when he said, "and stranger is a holy name." Under any and all circumstances the idea is replete with poetry and emotion but when we remember that he lies prostrate on the couch of affliction; that that affliction was brought upon him by his devotion to principles of honor and justice, and by his gallantry on the battle plain, where the flag he fought under was in trouble, and that flag was the flag of our country, then it does seem to us that, verily "stranger is a holy name." His affections, under such circumstances, makes his history a heritage of imperishable fame, his feelings sacred and his wants a law unto the people for whom he fought and suffered. If we cannot afford to be grateful we are not fit to be free. All the money that is given to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers from Kentucky, will be paid over to Mrs. Rogers, who, as President of the Soldiers Relief Society, will forward it per Express, to the Kentucky Relief Association, in Atlanta, Ga.

Go, by all means, and hear Mr. Dawson's lecture at the Commons Hall to-night.

Prices at Auction.

At the Auction room of Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co, on Saturday, Crushed Sugar brought $10 per lb; Brown $6.75; Coffee $9.25; and English Calf-Skins $100 a $125 a piece; and Confederate 8 per cent. bonds 82 cts. on the dollar.

Death of Hon. W. W. Avery.

We are pained to learn that Hon. W. W. Avery died in Morganton, on Friday last, from the wound he received in the engagement between the Burke Home Guards and Kirk's raiders.

[From the Salisbury Watchman.]

KIRK'S RAIDERS.

CAMP VANCE, JUNE 30.

MR. JAMES: We arrived at this place from Morganton this morning, but have received information which leads us to believe that our services may be needed, contrary to expectation when we left Morganton this morning.

Our troops have come up with the raiders two or three miles beyond Piedmont Springs, engaged them, and sent back for reinforcements. It is supposed the enemy has been reinforced. They carried off from this place about 150 Junior Reserves and officers, including Commissary Long, and his assistants, Quartermaster Everett, and his assistants.

In the engagement at Piedmont, Dr. Pearson was wounded in the knee. The drummer from Camp Vance, a prisoner in their hands, was killed by the shot of our men. Several of the Junior Reserves were wounded at the same time, and a number of them took that opportunity to make their escape.—A number of negroes also escaped in the confusion of the moment.

The destruction of property has not been so great as was expected, though it is considerable. The depot at this place with its contents, which were not large, and many of the shanties at the camp, including three hundred stand of arms, and camp property of a miscellaneous kind. The engine of the train destroyed was not much damaged.

We reached Morganton last evening, and were very kindly received by the people, mostly ladies, and only left this morning after arriving at the conclusion that we were too far behind our force in pursuit of the enemy to be of any service, and that the evidently small band of the raiders would be captured or scattered before we could possibly reach them. But a courier from them this morning represented that our party wanted reinforcements, and we again turn our faces toward Morganton, and will probably press on until we shall meet our friends.

The raiders consist almost exclusively of Tennessee and North Carolina deserters and tories. Many of them were known to boys and citizens here.—Some few Indians among them. We are agreed in denouncing it as a Holdenite clan. R. C. Pearson, Esq., killed one of them two miles from Morganton. They were rogues and rascals of the first water, and have robbed several citizens of negroes, horses, mules, money, clothing, provisions, &c, &c. They are splendidly armed.

Major McLean at Camp Vance was notified on Saturday morning of the tories, robbery of Mr. Tate, but he disbelieved the report of the 300 raiders. He left on Monday, having made no effort to guard against the marauders. J. J. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BEGIN on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session.

For terms, &c., address

E. E. PARHAM, Warrenton, N. C.

July 4, 1864. 62—d6tpd.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslin
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lastre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's gr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

236 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar.
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholary
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
14 casks alum
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi. carb. soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls coperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—4t.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

57—tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER ANDREWS & Co.

Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. 53—3w.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. B. TANSAHAN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond and Petersburg.

GREENSBORO', July 2.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th has been received. The news is unimportant. The situation of affairs around Petersburg is unchanged. The enemy have been busy since Tuesday strengthening their line of entrenchments, and gradually extending his left to the Petersburg and Weldon road, and felling trees to protect his lines. Grant is evidently preparing for a grand attack.

There was a cavalry fight at Ream's Station on the 29th—result unknown.

Two deserters from the fleet in James river at Dutch Gap came into Fort Drewry yesterday. They say every man in the Monitor fleet would desert if they could get a chance.

The yankees are removing the torpedoes in the river as well as the obstructions sunk by themselves in French beach.

Deserters say that the fire of one of our rams seriously injured one of the monitors, which had to be sent to Fortress Monroe for repairs.

Late Richmond and Petersburg Dates.

WILMINGTON, July 2.

The *Journal* has received Richmond papers of the 29th. They contain no news of interest.

At Petersburg on the 28th, at 7 o'clock p. m., the situation was unchanged. There has been the usual cannonading and picket firing along the lines. The two armies are not over 200 yards apart at some points.

Our troops are in excellent spirits and much refreshed by rain and cool weather.

The weather is also favorable to the wounded.

It is reported that Burnside's troops have gone to Washington.

A yankee Lieutenant captured on Tuesday, says, Grant intends to tear Petersburg to pieces with shot and shell in a day or two.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 26th at 240, closing at 243½.

A private letter from Petersburg, says the enemy continue to shell the city day and night, with no damage of importance.

News from Petersburg, Richmond, the Raiders and the Fight at Stanton Bridge.

GOLDSBORO', July 3.

The *State Journal* has received the Richmond *Whig* of the 30th. It contains the following dispatch to the War department:

Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia, June 28th, Secretary of War: The enemy are engaged today apparently in strengthening his lines in front of Petersburg, and advancing them at some points.—His cavalry, after being repulsed at Stanton bridge on the afternoon of the 26th, retreated in the direction of Christianville, where they encamped that night, and next morning continued their march towards Laurenceville, by way of Burnt Ville, and a part encamped last night eight miles north west of the former place. They appear to be making their way back to the main body of the army.

(signed:) R. E. LEE, General.

The *Whig* says, the fight at the bridge took place on the 25th.

On Saturday afternoon about four or five o'clock, the enemy came in view, and approached boldly towards the bridge, when our batteries on the South-side of Staunton river opened briskly, and checked the forward movement. The yankees placed a battery in position, and for half an hour returned the fire. Half an hour later they sent forward a line of skirmishers who opened a brisk fusilade on our gunners without effect. The yankees then dismounted and charged our rifle pits vigorously, and were received with a volley, which caused them to recoil and break to the rear rapidly. In the course of two hours they made three other charges, which were each handsomely repulsed. The yankees were finally convinced that they could not take the breastworks, though defended only by raw militia, and no further assault was made.

Early Sunday morning the enemy began to leave, and between 10 and 11 o'clock Gen. W. H. F. Lee and cavalry passed the bridge in pursuit. Our loss was six wounded, one mortally; the enemy's not given.

Hunter did but little damage in the Valley. His whereabouts not stated.

Capt. J. S. Maury has been ordered to the command of the iron clad Richmond.

Green backs are five to one in gold in Alexandria.

Heavy firing was heard below Chaffin's Bluff on Wednesday afternoon.

The Petersburg *Express* of Wednesday says, that Grant's extreme left is said to rest nearly on Ream's Station, and is reported fortyfying there, and felling trees for the protection of his lines, with an impenetrable abattis. Grant was also reported felling trees on his right, and erecting batteries on the banks of Appomattox.

A dispatch from Petersburg of the 24th says, that prisoners brought in to-day report that a portion of our cavalry engaged the front of Wilson's force at Dinwiddie C. H. yesterday, and that in the engagement the enemy lost forty wounded. It is supposed from their statement that it was a Confederate success. It is also said that a part of Wilson's force was at Laurenceville last night, trying to get towards the Weldon road.

There was a cavalry fight near Ream's station to day—result not known.

Situation in front unaltered.

Yankee News.

ATLANTA, July 2.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 28th has been received here. The news is mostly anticipated. The Guerrilla operations still continue in Western Kentucky.

A fight occurred with the Federal forces near Uniontown; another party demanded the surrender of Owensboro, and retreated, after occupying Cleveport and Harrisville.

The Washington *Star* of the 24th says, that Grant's works command Petersburg and the railroad through the City, and stop all continuous communication between Richmond and the South. So long as Grant elects he can hold the enemy in check by threat, and move South with twenty days rations. Lee will be forced to follow or risk a heavy engagement on unfortified ground.

Secretary Daniel, just returned from Headquarters, says the entire Yankee loss is not over ten thousand.

Advices from Chattanooga of the 20th state that a rebel force cut the railroad above Tilton and captured and burned two trains heavily freighted with supplies.

Travel on trains is very much demoralized in consequence of the frequent ambushes.

Out of 400 men the enemy captured 100.

Large quantities of government freight have been collected at Harpeth Shoals in Cumberland county.

No more boats ascend the Cumberland, the government being unable to furnish convoys against guerrillas. The Sandusky *Register* of the 23rd states, that the rebel General Archer has been transferred to Washington and will be sent to Gen. Foster and placed under the rebel fire in retaliation for the treatment of the Union Generals at Charleston.

In the debate on the 25th, in the Yankee House of Representatives, on the repeal of the commutation clause in the draft law, Schenck of Ohio, supported the clause, and said the rebellion must be put down; if not now, hereafter, if not in ten years, in twenty. If peace could be made to-day, every sensible man knows it could not last sixty days If we recognize the Southern Confederacy as a distinct nation, with a border from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we may expect war, murder and everything else.

Dale of New York opposed the repeal.

Garfield said if communication be adequately allowed the rebellion would not be put down during his term in Congress or under this administration.

Mallory, of Kentucky, said the policy of restoring men to conscription was the worst the government could adopt.

In New York on the 28th, gold opened at 215 and declined to 214, and again advanced, closing at 221½. Reports of sales of specie that day, one million.—Sterling exchange firm at 238 for currency.

(*A hard old dispatch.*—ED.)

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, July 2.

By a kind of agreement there has been very little musketry firing during the past few days. Yesterday evening the enemy attempted to erect a battery in front of Gen. Cleburne's line, it is supposed with the intention of concealing some demonstration, when our artillery opened on them. The fire was responded to very vigorously by them. A constant shelling was kept up without intermission along our whole line up to 8 o'clock this morning.

Late Cincinnati papers say that during the late skirmishing on the 15th, 16th and 17th, they lost 4,500 men, as shown by official report of the medical director. The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 29th contains a dispatch from Sherman to Dix of the 25th, which says: we made an attack on the enemy's position yesterday, and lost between 2 and 3,000 men. Loss particularly heavy in officers. Gen. Hooker is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dan McCook commanding brigade, and Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously wounded; Cols. Cradel of the 40th Indiana, and Col. Augustine of the 55th Ill., killed. We took few prisoners, and do not suppose we inflicted heavy loss, as the enemy kept behind their breastworks.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MARIETTA, July 2.

Nothing new.

The usual skirmishing is going on.

To-day a sergeant and two privates came in from the Yankee lines; their term of service had expired, but owing to military necessity they were not permitted to leave. They represent the army as being much dispirited, and averse to prolonging hostilities. Many men whose terms of service expire in July and August are determined not to fight.

Yankee News from Petersburg and Richmond.

GOLDSBORO', July 3d.

The *State Journal* has the New York *Herald* of the 25th. The situation article says that Foster has gone on an expedition up James River under the protection of gunboats. Iron-clads are expected to make their mark in their advance on Richmond.

Kirby Smith reported as crossing Red river.

Lincoln visited Butler at Point of Rocks on the 22d.

Army correspondent says, Ewell's corps detached to attack Hunter, if so, Hunter is in a difficulty unless other movements afford him relief; indications of these are on foot.

Rebel rams ran down on the 21st and threw shells at the Yankee gunboats across a point of Fort Darling. The fight lasted all day; two supplies of ammunition were sent to the Yankees; the rebels supposed to have four gunboats at Richmond and one at Petersburg. The steamer Hancock was fired into by the rebels on York river, on the 21st inst. No considerable damage done. Grant is extending his left.

Plans are being concocted for a general assault, with a view to obtaining possession of Petersburg. The Raleigh and Weldon Railroad is to be cut, and the supplies of the Southern army cut off.

Lee is building a strong line of earthworks for the purpose of protecting the track, and a heavy force is massed behind them. The 5th army corps has lost 1,500 since it crossed the James.

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland on the 6th passed the following article and bill of rights—yeas 53, nays 27.

Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitue, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been fully convicted, and all persons held to service are hereby declared free.

A resolution was adopted in Congress enquiring of the President if authority is given any person to induce men to emigrate from Ireland or Canada, for the durpese of entering the army or navy.

In the Canada federation all the provinces have proposed to divide Canada into three States.

Gold on the 24th 210 to 215, nominal price.

Further from Richmond.

GREENSBORO', July 3.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2d contains the details of the cavalry fight near Sapporie Church and Ream's Station, between Gens. Hampton, Fitz Lee, Mahone, and Speare, resulting in the complete route of the latter, capturing about 1500 prisoners, including negroes; also their wagons, ambulances, eleven Napoleon guns, and teams of carriages and buggies stolen from private citizens, one mile in length, together with clothing, silver ware, &c.

It is reported by prisoners that Speare was wounded in the fight, and that Kantz is in our possession disguised as a private.

Petersburg papers of the 1st report no fighting in front, only the usual bombardment.

It is thought the enemy will open a terrific fire on the city on the 4th.

On the 30th the enemy made a feeble assault on Colquit's and Gracies front, but were easily repulsed. No fears are entertained of the result when the general engagement takes place. The people of Petersburg are hopeful.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. C. C. WHITEHURST, of the 40th N. C. Regiment, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Beaufort county.

Election first Thursday in August.

July 4th, 1864. 62—d8t&w1pd.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. J. POPE, as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.

July 2nd, 1864. 61—6tpd.

☞ We are requested to announce W. W. DUNN, as a candidate for re-election, to the House of Commons in Lenoir county.

July 1st, 1864. 60—6t.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—4t.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—1e.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County.

WE are permitted to announce Lt. Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, of the 42d Regt. N. C. T., who has been a faithful soldier for three years, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

June 24th, 1864 MANY VOTERS. 55—1July7pd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent Pitt county in the next General Assembly: For the Senate, DR. E. J. BLOUNT. For the House of Commons, C. PERKINS and B. G. ALBRITTON.

June 22d, 1864. 53—6t.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen, P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—4t.